

# ASSIGNMENT 2

Textbook Assignment: "Signalman Equipment," chapter 2 (continued), pages 2-8 through 2-28.

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| <p>2-1. The filter wheel switch allows the operator to rotate the wheel a total of how many positions in the optical chain?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. One</li><li>2. Two</li><li>3. Three</li><li>4. Four</li></ol> <p>2-2. What is the power source of the power conversion unit?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 115-Vac 60 Hz</li><li>2. 120 volts</li><li>3. A D-cell battery</li><li>4. A nickel-cadmium battery</li></ol> <p>2-3. What part of the chemical warfare directional detector consists of an electronics tray contained in a watertight protective housing?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The sensor unit</li><li>2. The pivot mount</li><li>3. The power conversion unit</li><li>4. The maintenance kit</li></ol> <p>2-4. The chemical warfare directional detector should be purged once every how many days?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 10</li><li>2. 20</li><li>3. 30</li><li>4. 40</li></ol> <p>2-5. When the chemical warfare directional detector is installed, a total of how many locations should be established for each detector?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. One</li><li>2. Two</li><li>3. Three</li><li>4. Four</li></ol> | <p>2-6. The eyepiece magnification of the ship's binoculars is what power?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 10X</li><li>2. 16X</li><li>3. 20X</li><li>4. 32X</li></ol> <p>2-7. The ship's binoculars focusing knob enables the diopter scale to be increased in what increments?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. 1/10</li><li>2. 1/5</li><li>3. 1/3</li><li>4. 1/2</li></ol> <p>2-8. What device(s) is/are used to evacuate and recharge the binoculars assembly with dry nitrogen?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The inlet and outlet valves</li><li>2. The increase-density control</li><li>3. The carriage assembly</li><li>4. The binoculars assembly level</li></ol> <p>2-9. What assembly is used to mount the ship's binoculars to the deck?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The binoculars assembly</li><li>2. The carriage assembly</li><li>3. The elevation handle assembly</li><li>4. The pedestal assembly</li></ol> <p>2-10. Ship's binoculars should be inspected at least how often to make sure they are in good working order?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Daily</li><li>2. Weekly</li><li>3. Monthly</li><li>4. Yearly</li></ol> |
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- 2-11. What is the most commonly used optical equipment?
1. The ship's binoculars
  2. The long glass
  3. The 7x50 binoculars
  4. The OOD's spyglass
- 2-12. What is the best optical equipment to use when tracking a fast-moving target?
1. The long glass
  2. The ship's telescope
  3. The ship's binoculars
  4. The 7x50 binoculars
- 2-13. What is the first step in focusing a pair of binoculars?
1. Set the left eyepiece on zero and the right eyepiece on 4
  2. Set both eyepieces on zero
  3. Set both eyepieces on 1
  4. Set both eyepieces on 4
- 2-14. What adjustment method is used to obtain the proper focus of the binoculars?
1. Keep both eyes open while adjusting one eyepiece with both lenses uncovered
  2. Keep both eyes open while adjusting one eyepiece at a time with the opposite lens covered
  3. Adjust both eyepieces at the same time
  4. Adjust one eyepiece at a time while keeping the other eye closed
- 2-15. Assume that your focus setting for day use of the binoculars is 3 for the left eye and 4 for the right eye. With the same binoculars, what should be your night focus setting?
1. 3 left and 3 right
  2. 2 left and 3 right
  3. 1 left and 2 right
  4. 4 left and 4 right
- 2-16. Which of the following items should you use to clean the glass of optical equipment?
1. Cheesecloth
  2. Lens paper
  3. A soft cloth moistened with alcohol
  4. A soft cloth moistened with any grease-free solvent
- 2-17. Repeated cleaning of a lens, no matter how careful you are, eventually damages the lens.
1. True
  2. False
- 2-18. The optics used in night vision devices are of what type?
1. Magnetic
  2. Prismatic
  3. Fluorescent
  4. Electronic
- 2-19. Which of the following is NOT a function of night vision devices?
1. To observe friendly forces
  2. To detect enemy movement
  3. To scan an area accurately
  4. To detect nerve agents
- 2-20. A total of how many glass elements are contained in the eyepiece assembly of the Mk 37?
1. Five
  2. Six
  3. Seven
  4. Eight
- 2-21. What part of the eyepiece assembly of the Mk 37 night vision sight allows the operator to use both eyes?
1. The monocular lens
  2. The rubber eyeshield
  3. The binoculars eyepiece lens
  4. The 8.6X lens

- 2-22. What is the shelf life of the BA 1100/U 6.8-volt disposable mercury battery supplied with the Mk 37 night vision sight?
1. 1 yr
  2. 2 yr
  3. 3 yr
  4. 4 yr
- 2-23. The AN/PVS-8 uses a mounting system common to what piece of equipment?
1. ANKAS-1
  2. AN/PVS-11
  3. Ship's binoculars
  4. Mk 37
- 2-24. Power for the AN/PVS-8 is provided by what source?
1. 115-Vac 60 Hz
  2. Two 1.5V D-cell batteries
  3. Two 1.5V AA batteries
  4. One 6V battery
- 2-25. When you are using night vision goggles, illumination for close-up work when ambient light is low is provided by what means?
1. Infrared light source
  2. Light emitting surfaces
  3. Fluorescent light
  4. A flashlight
- 2-26. What is the weight, in ounces, of night vision goggles?
1. 10
  2. 22
  3. 26
  4. 32
- 2-27. What is the adjustable range of the eyepiece of night vision goggles?
1. 1 to -6
  2. 2 to -6
  3. 3 to -6
  4. 4 to -6
- 2-28. What part of night vision goggles allows for the binoculars assembly to be moved within the frame for eye relief and comfort?
1. The objective lens
  2. The clamp lever
  3. The monocular assembly
  4. The eye relief adjustment
- 2-29. What operating phase of the night vision goggles includes releasing the air pressure, releasing the latches, ensuring that the rotary switch is in the OFF position, and inserting the battery?
1. The test operating phase
  2. The post operation phase
  3. The preoperation phase
  4. The beginning phase
- 2-30. What operating phase of night vision goggles includes positioning the rotary switch to the ON position, loosening the lever clamp, adjusting the goggles for proper spacing, and adjusting the diopter ring?
1. The beginning phase
  2. The pretest phase
  3. The test operating phase
  4. The post operating phase
- 2-31. What should be done when any part of night vision goggles, other than the parts authorized for replacement, become defective or missing?
1. Replacement goggles should be requisitioned
  2. They should be turned in to the commanding officer
  3. Scheduled maintenance should be done
  4. The missing or defective part should be ordered
- 2-32. Night vision sights can NOT be harmed during nighttime operations if they are pointed at a bright light for extended periods of time.
1. True
  2. False

2-33. What magnification lenses are provided with the AN/PVS-11?

1. 1X and 3X
2. 3X and 5X
3. 3.5X and 6X
4. 10X and 20X

2-34. The AN/PVS-11 is provided with an IR source for what purpose?

1. Signaling
2. Close-up viewing
3. To allow training of other NVSs
4. Navigation

2-35. What is the maximum range of the IR source for the AN/PVS-11?

1. 15 meters
2. 25 meters
3. 35 meters
4. 45 meters

QUESTIONS 2-36 THROUGH 2-47 PERTAIN TO FLAG USAGE.

2-36. On board ships, flags should NOT be used for which of the following purposes?

1. To identify the nationalities
2. To send messages and signals
3. To indicate the seniority of an officer or civil official
4. To make unofficial communication

2-37. When you are considering the cost of flags and pennants, the lowest priced bunting is made of what material?

1. Wool
2. Cotton
3. Nylon
4. Acrylic

2-38. The flags and pennants that are constantly used aboard ship are usually made of what material?

1. Wool and nylon
2. Cotton and nylon
3. Wool and cotton
4. Cotton and acrylic

2-39. What material is used in the making of a complicated design of a flag?

1. Rayon
2. Cotton
3. Nylon
4. Wool

2-40. What part of a flag is the horizontal length?

1. The fly
2. The hoist
3. The tabling
4. The snap hook

2-41. The reinforced border of light duck material, stitched to the edge of the flag at the hoist, is what part of the flag?

1. The fly
2. The hoist
3. The tabling
4. The snap hook

2-42. What part of the flag extends several inches below the tabling?

1. The fly
2. The hoist
3. The tail line
4. The snap hook

2-43. What weather condition causes rapid deterioration of flags?

1. Dry and calm
2. Dry and windy
3. Moist and calm
4. Moist and windy

2-44. Which of the following solutions should be used to launder soiled flags?

1. Mild soap and warm water
2. Mild soap and cold water
3. Mild soap and hot water
4. Warm water only

- 2-45. What procedure should you use to dry wet flags?
1. Hoist the flags on signal halyards
  2. Hang the flags over the signal bridge life rails
  3. Hang the flags from the dress ship lines
  4. Dry them in the ship's laundry
- 2-46. What type of bunting material should you use to repair a cotton flag?
1. Wool
  2. Nylon
  3. Cotton
  4. Acrylic
- 2-47. What publication should you use to find the correct dimensions for flags and pennants?
1. ACP 129
  2. ATP 1, Vol. II
  3. NTP 4
  4. NTP 13
- 2-48. Why has nylon line replaced cotton line for signal halyards?
1. Nylon line costs less
  2. Stack temperature and gases cause rapid deterioration of cotton
  3. Cotton line is hard to get
  4. Cotton line shrinks greatly when wet
- 2-49. How are halyard blocks attached to yardarms?
1. Clamped to a U-bolt
  2. Sister hooked to a U-bolt
  3. Turn buckled to a U-bolt
  4. Spliced to a U-bolt
- 2-50. What is the correct procedure for reeving halyards through a signal halyard block?
1. Aft to forward
  2. Forward to aft
  3. Inboard to outboard
  4. Outboard to inboard
- 2-51. How are rings and snaps attached to halyards?
1. By using a square knot
  2. By using a bucket bend
  3. By using a halyard short splice
  4. By using a halyard eye splice
- 2-52. How should signal halyards be secured?
1. Eased off if the weather is fair; taut if the weather is wet
  2. Taut if the weather is fair; eased off if the weather is wet
  3. Eased off no matter the weather condition
  4. Taut no matter the weather condition
- 2-53. When you splice double-braided line, where should the end of the line be worked into?
1. The center of the line
  2. Near the end of the line
  3. Near the beginning of the line
  4. It is not worked into the line
- 2-54. What special tool is used for splicing if the line circumference is larger than 3 inches?
1. Fid and pusher
  2. Wire fid
  3. Wooden fid
  4. Marlin spike
- 2-55. What percent of an average new line strength will be retained when you splice an eye splice into new double-braided line?
1. 60%
  2. 70%
  3. 80%
  4. 90%
- 2-56. The wire fid for splicing double-braided line is two times as long as the tubular fid.
1. True
  2. False

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-57 THROUGH 2-59, REFER TO FIGURES 2-23 AND 2-24 IN YOUR TEXT.

- 2-57. How many consecutive pairs of cover strands are counted off between point R and T?
1. Five
  2. Six
  3. Seven
  4. Eight
- 2-58. When you tuck the cover tail into the core, the cover tail should be pulled through the core until mark R reaches what point?
1. Mark 1
  2. Mark 2
  3. Mark 3
  4. Point T
- 2-59. What procedure should be followed if bunching occurs at the crossover?
1. Milk the cover towards the eye after untying the slipknot
  2. Milk the cover towards point X
  3. Pull the tail of the core
  4. Widen the opening in the crossover
- 2-60. What is the advantage of stitch-locking the splice prior to whipping?
1. It prevents no-load opening
  2. It prevents further shrinkage
  3. It prevents line breakage
  4. It prevents line tension
- 2-61. What should be the size of the lock-stitch twine if you are stitching a 1-inch rope?
1. Larger than the individual strands
  2. Smaller than the individual strands
  3. Same size as the individual strands
  4. Does not matter
- 2-62. What are the number of tucks needed to complete an ordinary eye splice?
1. Original round, plus three
  2. Original round, plus four
  3. Original round, plus five
  4. Original round, plus six
- 2-63. When you are eye splicing larger lines, at what time should you whip the ends of the strands?
1. After the original round
  2. In the middle of splicing
  3. Before starting the splice
  4. After completing the splice
- 2-64. What strand should always be tucked first when you make an eye splice?
1. Left
  2. Right
  3. Middle
  4. End
- 2-65. What individual should you get permission from before going aloft in-port?
1. The CO
  2. The XO
  3. The OOD
  4. The POOW
- 2-66. What manual contains general precautions and instructions for going aloft?
1. OPNAVINST 5100.19
  2. OPNAVINST 5510.1
  3. OPNAVINST 3120.32
  4. OPNAVINST 4790.4
- 2-67. What is the purpose of the 3-M systems?
1. To eliminate all equipment failures
  2. To update information on maintenance requirement cards
  3. To increase the operational readiness of fleet units
  4. To provide guidelines for each ship to implement its own maintenance procedures
- 2-68. What manual is the basic source of information on the 3-M systems?
1. OPNAVINST 3120.32
  2. OPNAVINST 4790.4
  3. OPNAVINST 5100.1
  4. OPNAVINST 5110.1

2-69. The *Hazardous Material Users Guide* was written to avoid the need for which of the following?

1. Technical jargon
2. Chemical symbols
3. Coded information
4. All of the above

2-70. The *Hazardous Materials Users Guide* covers how many hazardous material groups?

1. 10
2. 20
3. 30
4. 40

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 2-71 THROUGH 2-74, SELECT FROM COLUMN B THE SECTION OF THE *HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USERS GUIDE* THAT CONTAINS THE INFORMATION IN COLUMN A.

	<u>A. ELEMENT</u>	<u>B. COMPONENT</u>
2-71.	Overexposure	1. Control measures
2-72.	Storage	2. Safety precautions
2-73.	Protective equipment	3. Health hazards
2-74.	Usage of HAZMAT	4. Disposal guidelines

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2-75. Which of the following is NOT a content of a MSDS?

1. Material composition
2. Chemical characteristics
3. Purchasing information
4. Safety precautions